

California Law Covers Fishermen in Alaska

On March 4, 1938, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit handed down an opinion in a case of real significance from a legal standpoint, and one of marked importance from a practical standpoint. The case was that of the Alaska Packers' Association, appellant, vs. William A. Marshall, as deputy commissioner of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California, et al., No. 8242.

The case is thus reported by Timothy A. Reardon, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the State of California, in his March report to the governor:

"Gust Nelson and Carl Erickson were drowned when their small fishing schooner capsized in the navigable waters of Bristol Bay, Alaska. Nelson and Erickson were employed in California by the Alaska Packers' Association, a California corporation, under a written contract to be transported to and from Bristol Bay, Alaska, there to engage alternately in salmon fishing to supply the Bristol Bay plant of the company, in canning and salting the salmon in the cannery of the company, and in certain shore services. The two men were drowned when a sudden squall capsized their fishing boat.

"The dependents of the two decedents filed applications for death benefits under the California Workmen's Compensation Act and under the Longshoremen and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The employer, who was the owner of the boat in which the men were fishing, filed a proceeding in admiralty in the federal court to be exonerated from all liability or to limit liability to the value of the boat and its cargo. The Industrial Accident Commission intervened in this proceeding and after proceedings in the United States District Court that court held that the cases were subject to the provisions of the California Workmen's Compensation Act and no limitation of liability was allowed. This opinion was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in its decision of March 4, 1938, wherein it discussed the

problem at length and held that although, at the time of death, the decedents were engaged in the maritime pursuit of navigating a boat and were afloat upon navigable waters, nevertheless, the activity engaged in was local in character, so that the application of a state workmen's compensation act would not interfere with the uniform application of admiralty law."

Cato Justifies Use of Patrol In Meddling in Labor Disputes

E. Raymond Cato, chief of the California Highway Patrol, defended intervention of state highway patrolmen in labor disputes as a reply to Assemblyman Paul Richie of San Diego, head of a committee which conducted an investigation into the Murchie mine strike at Nevada City.

Richie said three witnesses testified highway officers fired tear gas at strikers on private property. Chief Cato said he believed the officers within their rights in assisting local authorities to suppress labor rioting.

"ME THIRD" AT ALCAZAR

A laugh a minute! That is the pace set by the new Federal Theater comedy, "Me Third," which opened at the Alcazar Monday night. One hundred and fifty smiles, giggles, guffaws is the clocking "Me Third" got on its opening night, when every seat in the theater was occupied. "Me Third" will remain at the Alcazar for a two weeks' run only, to be followed by the stirring drama of southeastern Europe, "Judgment Day," first of the Elmer Rice plays by a Pacific Coast F.T.P. unit.

Authorizes Strike

By a vote of 247 to 16 the Northern California Newspaper Guild last Sunday empowered its negotiating committee to call a strike against any or all of five newspapers in the Bay region if the committee deems strike action necessary.

The vote was confined to the units representing editorial and commercial departments of the San Francisco "Examiner," San Francisco "Chronicle," San Francisco "News," San Francisco "Call-Bulletin" and to the editorial department of the Oakland "Post-Enquirer."

The committee has been carrying on negotiations with the San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing the five newspapers, for three and a half months.

Junior—The harmonica you gave me was the best present I ever got. Uncle—I'm glad to hear that. Junior—Yes, mother gives me a quarter a week not to pay it.

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Packing Plant Loses In U.S. Supreme Court

The further clarification of the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act as it applies to interstate commerce was upheld by the United States Supreme Court last week in what is regarded as a most important decision.

The Santa Cruz Fruit Packing Company of Oakland, which obtains practically all of its raw materials within the state and ships only 37 per cent of the product to other states and in foreign commerce, is properly subject to the act, a decision delivered by Chief Justice Hughes stated.

Labor board orders for reinstatement, with back pay, of thirty-one warehousemen locked out in 1935 for union activity, were upheld, the chief justice declaring the fact that the company's sales in interstate commerce amounted to 37 per cent and not to more than 50 per cent of its production "cannot be deemed controlling."

Effect on Interstate Commerce

"It would be difficult," Chief Justice Hughes said, "to find a case in which unfair labor practices had a more direct effect upon interstate and foreign commerce."

"The relief afforded by the board in requiring petitioner to desist from the unfair labor practices condemned by the act and to reinstate the discharged employees with back pay was properly sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals, and its order is affirmed."

Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented, holding the Circuit Court should be reversed "on the ground that, as appealed here, the act is unconstitutional."

The board's order was issued April 2, 1936. Compliance was refused, the company holding the national labor relations act was unconstitutional.

After the Supreme Court decisions that same month validating the act, the company continued refusal on the grounds no more than 37 per cent of its product moved in interstate commerce.

Varies From Former Rulings

J. Paul St. Sure, Oakland attorney who represented the company, issued the following statement:

"It appears that the United States Supreme Court in its decision today may have extended federal power over interstate commerce to include regulation of local manufacture. The courts formerly held that manufacture, if in a state, was a local affair, not subject to federal power."

"In effect, local concerns which purchase in the state and manufacture in the state are nevertheless under the act if any of their products are sold to other buyers in other states, it appears from this decision."

TEACHERS MAY USE SCHOOL HALLS

The Chicago Board of Education reversed this week a previous ruling forbidding Teachers' Union groups from meeting in school buildings. After a conference with a representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor it was announced that the group may hold one meeting a month in school buildings without charge and outside of hours.

We Don't Patronize
SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.
**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
OF SAN FRANCISCO**

Shipping Operations Resumed at San Pedro

Jobs were restored to 5000 workers last week when Los Angeles Harbor was reopened to cargo shipping under the same working conditions that prevailed when the port was closed two weeks ago in a dispute between ship operators and longshoremen.

The Waterfront Employers' Association and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union agreed to resume cargo loadings in accordance with a temporary armistice negotiated by Federal Arbitrator Albert Rosenshine of San Francisco.

Rosenshine proposed both factions support the port reopening while arbitrating their differences over liftboard operations, crux of the controversy. Employers approved the terms and the longshoremen voted their indorsement at a mass meeting.

The temporary settlement involved approximately 3000 longshoremen, 2000 other workers and 29 ships.

Having cleared the first hurdle, Rosenshine called opposing sides together to confer over a final settlement. The dispute centers around the question of whether longshoremen or union carloaders man liftboards in transferring freight from freight cars to steamers.

Longshoremen contend the operation is the function of carloaders, while operators insist longshoremen should do the work to save a needless operation.

Broad Picketing Ruling

Judge Hugh C. Todd of the King County (Wash.) Superior Court has rendered a decision in what is believed to be the first case in the United States where a court has permitted picketing of an establishment with no employees, an establishment operated by partners, according to the Seattle "Labor News."

The Stewart shoe repair shop had a union shop agreement with Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No. 437, expiring October 1, 1937. Otto Weik, the owner, refused to sign a new agreement and the Seattle Central Labor Council placed the shop on its unfair list November 16, 1937. The union had one member employed, who withdrew from the union and went into partnership with Weik.

In the court action the partners contended that there was no labor dispute because no employees were involved. The court found from the evidence that the partners were working from ten to fourteen hours a day, and the former member of the union received between \$12.50 and \$15 per week, which was less than one-half of wages paid union members for an eight-hour day.

In holding that there was a labor dispute, the court traced the history of the organized labor movement in this country. Beginning with low wages and long hours, which breed dissatisfaction among the labor classes with their government, the unions have decreased the hours and raised the wages to a point where there is no discontent among the masses of the population.

The court held that the partnership agreement was a subterfuge to accomplish what the union

termed as a "sweatshop" condition. There was only one criticism of the picketing, which the union remedied by fining the picket for being drunk.

The court permitted picketing of the establishment by the displaying of banners declaring that the Stewart Shoe Repair Shop at 912 Stewart street is "Unfair to Organized Labor, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the Central Labor Council."

POST FOR SENATOR'S WIDOW

Representative Terry of Arkansas reports President Roosevelt as saying he would appoint Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson, widow of the chief executive's late Senate leader, acting postmaster at Little Rock, Ark.

Furniture Salesmen

Joint announcement was made Monday last by the Retail Furniture and Appliance Salesmen's Union, Local No. 1285, R. C. I. P. A., the Retail Furniture Association of California and the Industrial Association of the successful conclusion of a collective bargaining agreement between seventeen San Francisco retail furniture stores and the union.

The agreement covers a total of approximately 500 employees of the seventeen stores, having an annual turnover of about eight million dollars, and includes office workers as well as salesmen. It will become effective as of April 1, 1938, and run until January 1, 1939. Retroactive wages under new minimum scales set up in the agreement will be paid back to January 1, 1938, and increases in minimum wages will amount to approximately three thousand dollars per month for the 500 employees affected.

This is the first agreement negotiated between the union and the stores, and it took nearly five months of negotiation to perfect it. The agreement included recognition of the union as the sole collective bargaining agent of the sales and office workers in the seventeen establishments, divided into fifty different classifications.

Hours fixed by the agreement were forty-five per week for sales forces and a five and one-half day week for non-selling employees. Minimum wages fixed range from \$80 to \$200 per month. The contract also provides for seniority, vacations with pay, and an adjustment committee, which will arbitrate any dispute that may arise.

Individuals party to the announcement of the agreement and signatory to the contract are George W. Fitch, managing director of the Retail Furniture Association of California, acting in behalf of the owners of the seventeen stores involved; Clyde R. Ware and Harry A. Watkins, Jr., president and secretary respectively of the union.

Longshoremen's Fight Submitted to N. L. R. B.

The extended hearings which have been held in this city on the appeal of the C. I. O. for blanket certification as the bargaining agency for Pacific Coast longshoremen came to a conclusion last week with the testimony of A. E. Roth, president of the Waterfront Employers' Association, that coastwide negotiations between shipowners and waterfront employees not only are impractical but virtually impossible.

The C. I. O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Association is seeking to represent all longshoremen on the Pacific Coast in place of the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association.

"The various ports can not agree on the terms of the negotiations," said Roth, "and the law can not force any owners to join our association."

Richard Gladstein, attorney for the I. L. W. U., cross-questioned Roth in an attempt to show that the Waterfront Employers' Association had authority to deal for all coast ports, but was not able to sway Roth in this testimony.

Trial Examiner Walter Wilbur said the evidence and exhibits would be sent to the N. L. R. B. in Washington immediately. He said a decision giving jurisdiction to the I. L. W. U. or the I. L. A. was possible within three weeks.

"Sarah, you'll have to stop feedin' that cow on shredded wheat. It's dangerous." "Why is it dangerous, Eph?" "Well, this mornin' at milkin' she durn near chewed my whiskers off."

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1938

Democracy in North America

The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld the action of the Dominion government in disallowing three acts of the Alberta legislature interfering with the freedom of the press and the civil rights of bankers. The press act was designed to curb criticism of the Aberhart Social Credit government, and made the provincial attorney-general judge and jury as to what matter might be printed without constituting a legal offense.

The chief justice of Canada said: "Parliamentary institutions derive their efficacy from free discussion of affairs, from criticism and answer and counter-criticism, from attack upon policy and administration, and defense and counter-attack; from fullest and freest analysis and examination from every point of view of political proposals . . . the practice of this right of free public discussion of public affairs, notwithstanding its incidental mischiefs, is the breath of life for parliamentary institutions."

Justice Cannon said: "Democracy can not be maintained without its foundation—free public opinion and free discussion throughout the nation of all matters affecting the state within the limits set by the criminal code and the common law.

"Every inhabitant in Alberta is also a citizen of the Dominion. The province may deal with his property and civil rights of local and private nature within the province; but the province can not interfere with his status as a Canadian citizen and his fundamental right to express freely his untrammelled opinion about government policies and discuss matters of public concern."

After reading clear-cut discussions of democratic ideals such as the above, one no longer regards as extraordinary the fact that there are no fortifications along the four-thousand-mile boundary between the United States and Canada. The two nations derive their governmental and judicial ideals from the same sources, and it is just as difficult for one as the other to look with equanimity upon the domination of a nation by one man or by one class of men. Just so long as democracy prevails in the two countries, just so long will there be no need for guns and forts to enforce respect for each other's territorial rights.

Taxes and the Supreme Court

How many people know that Justice Black is the only member of the Supreme Court who has paid or is paying income taxes this year on his salary last year?

Such is the case. The income tax amendment gave Congress power to tax incomes "from whatever source derived," and naturally most folks supposed that this included judicial salaries. But in the case of Evans vs. Gore the Supreme Court decided that no federal judge who was on the

bench when the first income tax law was passed need pay any tax on his salary. Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented.

Senator La Follette is planning to amend the taxing bill when it comes before the Senate so as to bring this matter before the Supreme Court again. He wants, also, to collect taxes on the salaries of state, county and city officials, just as if those salaries were paid by a corporation.

As a matter of fact the Supreme Court has already reversed itself on one of the most important of taxing matters. In two cases the Supreme Court held that the federal government could not tax incomes derived from oil lands held on a lease from a state. The liberals on the court dissented both times; Justice Brandeis wrote a scorching dissent in Burnet vs. Coronado. Congressman Lewis of Maryland, one of the closest students of taxation on the Hill, estimates that these decisions cost the government \$3,000,000,000 of revenue.

But a few weeks ago Chief Justice Hughes wrote the opinion of the court deliberately mentioning and reversing Burnet vs. Coronado. Senator La Follette may give the court the chance to do the same again.

The Ethics of Big Business

If you want to know the full measure of the high-minded patriotism with which "big business" comes to Washington, here is your chance. On September 12, 1934, Judge R. V. Fletcher, counsel for the Association of American Railroads, wrote a letter from which the following is taken:

"I am seeking to assemble a very complete record of each member of Congress with particular reference to the influences which control him and the persons upon whom he relies for support.

"I should be glad, therefore, if you could send me with reference to each member of Congress and each senator, dealing with each one separately, for filing purposes, a statement as to who he is, where he lives, what profession he follows, what is his local and political background, and particularly who are his friends, advisors and sponsors in each of the counties of his congressional district. . . . It is a stupendous job, but it is not impossible, I think, for us to establish contact with influential persons who are the real molders of public opinion."

Note this letter carefully. Not a word to show that the writer realizes that a congressman has a duty to his people. Not a word about convincing the people or the congressmen that the demands of the railroads are just. Nothing of the sort. The whole effort is to "get something" on congressmen to make them do through pressure something that they plainly would not do as a matter of public service.

Work Relief and the Dole

Mayor La Guardia of New York has come out flatly for work relief, even though it costs more than the so-called "dole." He declares the work done by the Works Progress Administration fully up to the class of contract work, though the W.P.A. is less efficient, partly because it had to be hastily organized and partly because it sometimes used men not strong enough for the tasks. But,

"In my opinion," said the mayor, "the maintenance of the morale and self-respect of the worker, the preservation of his skills and work habits, and the benefits to the community in the way of improved public property and extension of personal services more than offset the deleterious effects of work relief—most of which are indefinite and unrealistic."

"I know that the city has benefited by the work program, that the value of its plant has been greatly increased, that it has maintained services indispensable in a modern, growing city."

"I do not know what would have happened had

all the thousands of men and women employed under the works program been forced into complete idleness and sustained by a dole, but I have a feeling that the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker whose business has been kept going could tell you; and that another answer could be got from thousands of homes where normal living has been made possible by the work relief program."

The California Department of Employment has discovered a number of employers who are not actually subject to the provisions of the unemployment reserves act this year but who, anticipating they will be, are making deductions from workers' pay checks. If an employer did not hire four or more persons during 1937 he will not become subject to provisions of the act until he has hired that number of persons for twenty days during 1938, each day being in a different calendar week. Until an employer has fulfilled that subjectivity requirement he should not make deductions from his employees' pay checks, according to an announcement from the department.

The American Federation of Labor protested with one voice at its last convention against the cruel bombing of Chinese civilians by Japanese airplanes. I am certain that I voice the unanimous feeling of the members of the Federation now in urging the leaders of the Spanish revolution to abandon such inhuman, uncivilized and hateful methods of warfare.—William Green.

One story says that 1700 Jews in Austria have committed suicide since the Nazis closed on the land. This may be an exaggeration. But in Vienna alone unimpeachable information says that 150 Jewish funerals in Jewish cemeteries occurred in four days, when the normal number would have been 16.

What President Roosevelt should have had for his fifth anniversary in the White House is a moving picture showing the state of the nation when he took command on March 4, 1933. Nothing else could be such a silencer of fault finding.

Senator Byrd's plan to cut down 10 per cent all government expenditures was beaten by a two to one vote in the Senate. The Senate is not ready to lighten the taxes of the rich by discharging useful public servants.

The international bandits of fascism and nazism do not see why Secretary Hull should be shocked and horrified by the murder of a few hundred women and children in Barcelona. A mere detail.

Does anyone know of any government action which "discredited business" quite so completely as did Richard Whitney's adventures in grand larceny? asks an I. L. N. S. writer.

It would be nice, says an exchange, if we could have some criticism of governments from somebody who had just been hired, instead of from somebody who had just been fired.

CENTRAL BODY SCORES REDS

The Middletown, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council has adopted a resolution announcing support of a campaign against communism and condemning the Communist party for untruthful propaganda spread in an effort to make it appear that American Federation of Labor unions have accepted communist aid. The resolution points out that the A. F. of L. is now and has always conducted a campaign against communists in the labor movement.

Communists in Endeavor to "Steal Upholsterers' Unions for C. I. O."

Los Angeles, Calif., March 19, 1938.
To the Central Labor Councils, Greetings:

Inclosed is a copy of a letter we are sending to the upholsterers' local unions in your city, which is self-explanatory; this has been a tremendous job, but the International Union is going to win this fight.

But we have been given to understand that agents of the Communist party who have been working very closely with some of the upholsterers are working in several of the cities in the country in an endeavor to steal the upholsterers' unions for the C. I. O., and they are using the statement that Los Angeles has "gone C. I. O."

We feel that you might like to have this information, and perhaps make some inquiries into the matter.

With very best wishes, believe me to be

Fraternally yours,

J. W. BUZZELL,
Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles
Central Labor Council.

March 19, 1938.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, Greetings:

The rumor has been circulated that Los Angeles Upholsterers' Union, Local 15, has "gone C. I. O." This rumor is false. It is our desire to give you the true facts of the Los Angeles situation.

To start at the beginning, a certain disrupting element, composed of communists and C. I. O. sympathizers, began secret plans many months ago to raid Local 15. This same element, incidentally, is headed by the group that once before disrupted our local by breaking away and forming a so-called "Local 10 of the T. U. U. L." This time they decided to "railroad" us into the C. I. O.

Failing of their first efforts, they began a program of anti-A. F. of L. propaganda and by getting communists or sympathizers into most of the offices they started a systematic drain on the treasury, refusing to give the members a financial report for almost a year.

As a result of this the International sent A. J. Masoero into Los Angeles to bring some semblance of order out of the chaos created by these "disciples of unity."

INSIDIOUS UNDERMINING TACTICS

In order to deceive Masoero and continue in his insidious, undermining tactics, former Business Agent Walter Westfall voluntarily and in the presence of a notary public signed an eight-page deposition branding various members as communists, exposing underhanded tactics used by them, and repudiating his own membership in the party. He also under oath stated that he believed that the A. F. of L. was the proper set-up for the furniture industry and that he would do all in his power to keep Local 15 from going C. I. O.

One of our telephone bills shows that this same Westfall, only a few days later, phoned Morris Muster at Rockford, Ill., at Local 15's expense. Just what the call was about can well be imagined from the events that followed.

As soon as Masoero left to preside at the Pacific Coast Council, Muster appeared at one of our meetings without permission, and spoke for the C. I. O. A special meeting was quickly called for a referendum on the C. I. O. question. Instead of voting on a referendum, however, the disrupters, through well-planned strategy and co-operation of the chair, forced a C. I. O. affiliation vote on the members, disregarding the fact that while our union had 1365 members, only approximately 350 were present. Disregarding all ethics and rules of order, a standing vote was forced upon the members, despite vigorous protests. By openly cursing and threatening members with loss of jobs and with physical violence, the C. I. O.

"lovers of democracy and rank and file control" managed to bully 230 to their feet. Despite these threats, sixty-one had to stand up for the A. F. of L. Many did not vote at all.

Immediately these "lovers of liberty" proclaimed Los Angeles Upholsters C. I. O. by "an overwhelming vote of 4 to 1," and launched an "organizing drive" on all the factories. These "organizing drives" are still being carried on with very little success, except for creating disruption. In reality, these amount to "goon squads" who, instead of offering constructive unionism, are devoting all their time and effort to threatening Local 15 members with picket lines, physical violence and destruction of their automobiles if they do not pay dues into the C. I. O.

OPERATED THROUGH "STOOGES"

Almost the same thing happened in Local 1561 of the Carpenters and Joiners. Their membership of over a thousand was reportedly swung C. I. O. by a closed vote of 3 to 1. The truth of this matter is that after much vicious propaganda a meeting was called in much the same manner as in Local 15. Here, however, since the comrades did not control the chair, a closed vote was granted. Having anticipated this, the C. I. O. element had paid up their dues and demanded that anyone behind in dues be barred from voting. It is very amusing to note that while Morris Muster, through his stooges, was very careful here to see that only paid-up members voted, he insisted in Local 15 that everyone should be allowed to vote on such an important issue.

The outcome here was 112 for C. I. O. and 42 against. These 112 members joined with their cohorts who broke away from Local 15 and set up an organization they call Local 576, U. F. W. A. After a few hurried conferences they published in the C. I. O. papers throughout the country that the entire furniture industry of Los Angeles went C. I. O. by a vote of 4½ to 1.

At the Regional Labor Relations Board, however, they were more modest, claiming only 51 per cent of the organized workers in the furniture industry. To substantiate their claims they presented applications supposedly filled in by prospective members. These were refused as evidence, due to the fact that they could easily have been obtained by fraud or duress or even forged. The N. L. R. B. demanded that a roster of members who had paid dues to the C. I. O. be turned in if any action was to be taken. This has not been done, although two weeks have elapsed since this demand was made. The reason is obvious. The real membership of "Local 576" is so small that they are ashamed of it. Moreover, it would be suicide to turn in a true roster.

REIGN OF TERROR TO COLLECT DUES

To overcome this they have concentrated their efforts on a "reign of terror" to obtain dues at any cost. To make their own situation more desperate, they are burdened with a three-year lease on a large hall which costs them \$200 a month, over \$1000 in debts, light, phone and gas bills, stenographer and janitor salaries, and four full-time paid officials, two of whom are former officials of No. 1561. These two turncoats were influenced with promises of jobs if they would help swing No. 1561 into the C. I. O. The unsuspecting members of the C. I. O. group were saddled with these misfits without their consent or knowledge.

Local 15 is carrying on under a co-ordinating committee appointed from the membership by the Upholsterers' International Union. We are slowly but successfully rebuilding a better union than we have ever had, due to the fact that this disrupting element is gone and will never be readmitted. We believe that the same applies to Local 1561.

Let us hope that this gives your local a true

picture of what has happened here, and of the tactics of the C. I. O. Let us urge you to carefully watch your own local union for troublemakers and nip any disruption in the bud.

To be too "broadminded" is to invite certain individuals to take advantage of your union, which will mean chaos and ruin to your treasury and the conditions you have fought for.

Hoping you are with us in this fight, I am

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary Local No. 15.

Note:—This letter is on the stationery of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, which has been co-operating with Local 15 in this matter.

J. W. BUZZELL,
Secretary L. A. Central Labor Council.

Comment on World Events

For labor's sake and for the country's sake, it is devoutly to be hoped that the present administration will find some way to break the shipbuilding racket.

President Roosevelt told a recent press conference that bids on building merchant ships are so high that it would be well nigh impossible to make them pay their way. This is due, not at all to wages, but to the high figures on materials and "overhead." Bids have been put in for prices of \$450 a ton, three times the price that many foreign vessels have cost.

This is for merchant ships, mind. What it will be on naval vessels no one knows.

* * *

It never can be too strongly insisted that the money which goes for fantastic prices for materials never gets into the pay envelope.

Some time ago Secretary Ickes laid before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee some of the troubles which P.W.A. and W.P.A. had with identical bids. Typewriters, fire extinguishers, glass and glazing, pumps, plumbing, machine tools, tractors, and practically everything made of steel—a total list of forty-eight articles was given on which the bids were identical. And Secretary Ickes said:

"I believe there can be little doubt that identical bids are high bids. If we have a certain sum of money with which to build projects in order to give work to the unemployed, the result of paying higher prices for materials means fewer men put to work."

"To the degree that in our P.W.A. program we have had to pay higher rather than lower prices for materials have we failed to employ as many men as could have been employed. The more money paid out for materials, the fewer projects for the money, and the fewer persons given work."

* * *

Governor Elmer A. Benson and the University of Minnesota are receiving high praise from leading educators in all parts of the country for the board of regents' action in reinstating Professor William A. Schaper, who was discharged without a hearing twenty years ago, in the heat and fever of world war days, after he had made speeches opposing the United States' entrance into the war.

Professor Schaper was an instructor in political science at the university until his expulsion, and is now a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma.

Action on his case was instigated by Governor Benson, who recommended his reinstatement.

The executive council of the American Federation of Teachers, meeting last December, made Professor Schaper's case a paramount issue at its session and urged that the discharged professor be given an opportunity to return to his post at the Minnesota university.

Green Sees Danger in New Wagner Measure

William Green pledged American Federation of Labor support to a bill to require recipients of government contracts, loans or grants to conform with the collective bargaining provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, providing an objectionable section is eliminated. The bill was introduced by Senator Wagner of New York.

President Green urged a Senate Education and Labor sub-committee to amend the bill to curtail "discretionary power" which it gives the National Labor Relations Board.

"Can Play Favorites"

Under provisions of the bill, Green said, the N.L.R.B. is vested with "broad powers" to conduct investigations to determine whether any breach of collective bargaining has occurred, and can urge the discontinuance of government contracts, grants or loans "unless it otherwise recommends." The power to "otherwise recommend," Green contended, gives the board the power to "play favorites" between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. "if it is so disposed."

"These contracts will be at the mercy of the board," Green said, "for if the board is to continue to exercise the power to adjudicate jurisdictional disputes between unions, it may favor one union against another by finding that an employer with a government contract has violated the National Labor Relations Act, thereby depriving him of his contract, and in turn, depriving his union employees of their jobs.

Can Coerce Employer

"It can virtually coerce the employer into making a contract with a rival union by exercising the discretion given it to recommend against imposing

penalties for breach, if the employer undertakes to contract with another rival union."

Green said such "tremendous power of discretion over contractual rights" was "wholly unacceptable" to the A. F. of L. and urged amendment to accord "any and all parties" the right to a court trial on whether or not the law had actually been violated.

With that exception, Green said, the measure has the whole-hearted support of the A. F. of L., since it is "apparent that a serious anomaly exists as the result of which employers who directly benefit from various forms of financial assistance extended by the federal government are permitted to violate with complete immunity the requirements of this substantive law of the land."

A. F. of L. Wins Victory in Fight For Jurisdiction in Portland Mills

Advices from Portland, Ore., on Saturday last were to the effect that C. I. O. sawmill workers lost Portland's second largest sawmill when the A. F. of L. announced they had enrolled a majority of the employees at the Inman-Poulsen sawmill and advised all Federation unions to lift the nation-wide boycott on Inman-Poulsen lumber. The mill normally employs 560 men.

Inman-Poulsen employees voted 2 to 1 for the C. I. O. last fall when Governor Martin sought to break the jurisdiction deadlock between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. by calling a workers' election at the mill.

Pension Eligibility

Attorney General U. S. Webb has ruled that residents in private charitable homes for the aged who are not under contract are eligible to apply for \$35 monthly old-age pensions from the state.

In response to a query from Mrs. Florence Turner, director of State Department of Social Welfare, Webb held that:

(1) Residents of private homes who have turned over cash and property in return for maintenance are ineligible, as are those in fraternal homes operated by membership insurance premiums.

(2) Persons who voluntarily canceled contracts with private homes to seek state aid are ineligible.

(3) Inmates of private religious and charitable homes who pay nothing are eligible, as are those living in institutions unable to carry out existing contracts for lack of funds.

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President Delivers Blow At Southern Feudalism

President Roosevelt took off the gloves at Gainesville, Ga., in dealing with low wages and with those people who "insist that the balancing of the budget is more important than making appropriations for relief."

"Today," he said, "national progress and national prosperity are being held back chiefly by selfishness on the part of a few."

"This nation will never permanently get on the road to recovery if we leave the methods and processes of recovery to those who owned the government of the United States from 1921 to 1933."

Buying Power Too Low

Calling Georgia "my other state," the President went on:

"The buying power of the people of Georgia and of the people of many other states is still so low that the people of these states cannot purchase the products of industry. Therefore, industry is cut off from an outlet which it otherwise would have. People cannot buy at stores unless they have cash or good credit. Stores cannot fill their shelves unless they have customers. Mills and factories cannot sell to stores which have no customers."

"Georgia and the lower South may just as well face facts. The purchasing power of the millions of Americans in this whole area is far too low."

Wages Held Inadequate

"Most men and women who work for wages in this whole area get wages which are far too low. On the present scale of wages, and therefore on the present scale of buying power, the South cannot and will not succeed in establishing successful new industries. . . .

"Buying power means many other kinds of better things—better schools, better health, better hospitals, better highways. These things will not come to us in the South if we oppose progress—if we believe in our hearts that the feudal system is the best system."

The President assailed fascism and communism and present day feudalistic industrial practices.

PAY RAISE FOR FIREMEN ASKED

Cincinnati's fire fighters will receive pay increases if action by the Central Labor Council bears fruit. Delegates to a recent meeting of the council voted unanimously to request the City Council to increase the pay of the firemen, who are organized in the A. F. of L. Initial correspondence and conversations with the city have been started by a letter to the City Council.

SHE'D PROBABLY RECEIVE IT

Mrs. Roosevelt finds it difficult to avoid being recognized, but there are exceptions. She told the following story at a White House function: Recently in a New York store she gave her name and address to a clerk: "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C." The clerk looked up into her face with the question: "Any room address?"

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Increased Interest in Political Activities Of State Labor Bodies

Interest in the American Federation of Labor Political League of California, formally organized at a conference in Santa Barbara March 20, has grown steadily since the return of the delegates to their homes, it was reported this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the League.

Plans are already going forward for the next conference of the League, to be held in Santa Barbara in July, soon after the closing of filings for state offices, and at which indorsements will be made, he said.

Meanwhile, inquiries are being received from A. F. of L. unions throughout the state which were not represented at the March 20 meeting.

Minutes of the first conference will be dispatched this week, in accordance with the decision of the conference, to every A. F. of L. union and council in the state, so that all A. F. of L. members may be thoroughly informed of the purposes of the League and its policies.

With the report of the platform committee and the policy of the League before them, delegates of the various communities are expected to attend the next meeting with recommendations, particularly in relation to legislative candidates in their communities, and submit them for indorsement by the League.

Indorsements for the major state elective offices will be made by the conference at the July meeting. C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, is president of the League and is handling local matters in the Los Angeles area.

American Federation Rail Unions Score Big Gains in Five Years

Representation rights on 135 railroads have been won by craft unions affiliated with the Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor since the department's last convention in 1930.

Several crafts—the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, their respective helpers and apprentices, and the firemen and oilers and railway shop laborers—are represented in the department.

Out of the 135 railroads on which representation rights have been won, agreements have been negotiated on ninety-five roads and, pending the negotiation of a new agreement, existing contracts between the employer and the employee on twenty-seven roads have been taken over.

This makes a total of 122 railroads with which the unions have established contractual relations. Conferences with the remaining roads on which representation rights have been won have either been asked for or are under way.

Progress was made prior to 1933, but most of the roads have lined up with these rail unions since that time.

A number of vital problems are to be discussed at the next convention of the Railroad Employees' Department, which begins in Chicago April 4.

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Although this is the first convention since 1930, conferences have been held in the intervening years. Steadier employment, increased mechanization as it affects employment, two weeks' vacation with pay, hiring-age discrimination, and a national job insurance law covering railway employees are subjects to be considered.

CONTRACTORS PLEAD GUILTY

Charged with defrauding the State Insurance Fund and two insurance companies of approximately \$21,000 in compensation insurance premiums, eight Brooklyn, N. Y., lathing contractors pleaded guilty in the Court of Special Sessions and were continued under bail for sentence. Explaining that duplicate or false books containing payroll figures much smaller than those actually paid to employees had been submitted to insurance carriers by these men, Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, said the cases represented the first successful prosecutions for violations of this kind.

INCREASING HORSEPOWER

Horsepower rating of the average automobile has increased 60 per cent since 1930, according to a tabulation made public by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. The figures, compiled by a leading motor car manufacturer, show that the average horsepower in 1930 was 54 while in 1936 it reached 86.

Work to Be Speeded On Valley Project

What was claimed to be the last barrier to ultimate construction of the Central Valley Water project was hurdled early this week.

Approval of wage scales of the huge project by the United States Department of Labor opened the way for bids on nearly \$90,000,000 worth of construction.

Reclamation Commissioner John C. Page announced in Washington that determination of wage scales at the prevailing rate will speed up actual construction work on both the \$85,000,000 Shasta dam, near Redding, and the \$500,000 bypass.

The approved wage scales were turned over to the sub-committee of the Senate appropriations committee which is continuing hearings on the Interior Department's annual supply bill. The measure contains a \$9,000,000 item for work on the Central Valley Project.

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Injunction Refused to Envelope Corporation

Superior Judge C. J. Goodell last week denied an application of the Envelope Corporation, 425 Brannan street, for an injunction against further picketing of its premises by Corrugated Fiber Products and Envelope Workers' Union No. 362, an A. F. of L. union. He also denied an injunction against the maintenance of the Envelope Corporation upon the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council. This was the hearing upon the Envelope Company's petition for an injunction after Judge Goodell had previously denied a temporary restraining order.

The union and the Labor Council were represented by Attorney S. A. Ladur. John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, appeared as a witness on behalf of the Labor Council and took an active interest in the case.

The facts were that a strike was called by the union, with the approval of the Labor Council, because the employer attempted to get members of the union to resign from the union and to join a company union which the employer was helping the workers to organize in the plant. The company also refused to bargain with the Corrugated Fiber Products and Envelope Workers' Union.

The order of Judge Goodell is viewed by Shelley and the San Francisco Labor Council as an important victory because it maintains the right of the union to strike against the attempt by the employer to interfere with the membership and prospective members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"LOYALIST SPAIN AT WAR"

Herbert Biberman, noted motion picture director from Los Angeles, outstanding orator and leading foe of Nazism, will be one of the principal speakers during the eight-day exposition, entitled "Loyalist Spain at War," which will be held in Civic Auditorium April 2 to 9.

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Run o' the Hook

The special I. T. U. referendum election will be held next Wednesday, April 6, the voting to be upon the five subjects as set forth in the "Typographical Journal" last month. Voting will be in chapels and at headquarters.

A special meeting of No. 21, held last Sunday, took up the tentative proposals as presented by the scale committee for a new newspaper contract. So many amendments and so many new proposals were brought in by the members it was necessary to refer back to committee most of the original draft. After a four-hour session adjournment was taken until Sunday, April 10. The scale committee met Wednesday, to be in session from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Members having suggestions or proposals were invited to meet with the committee.

Carlton W. Tage, a former machinist in the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, succumbed Sunday, March 27. Mr. Tage was a native of Pennsylvania and was 64 years of age at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, Evalyn Tage. Union services were held Tuesday, March 29, at 2 p. m. at the James H. Reilly chapel. Interment will be at Denver, Colo.

Our sympathy goes out to Mrs. Grace Gyorpali, owner of the Hamblen Linotype Company, whose son, Louis Gyorpali, aged 6 years, met a tragic death in Golden Gate Park Sunday. He and a companion were playing on rafts in a pond when Louis' raft overturned. Bystanders plunged into the pond in an attempt to save him, but it was many minutes before he was brought to shore. An ambulance crew from Park Hospital worked for more than an hour with pulmotor and other measures, but to no avail.

The sports committee of No. 21 invites all members interested in sports or social activities to address a card to the president stating the nature of the activity in which they are interested.

Congratulations are being extended to J. L. Gould of the Brunt chapel whose wife presented him with a seven-pound boy on March 19. The new arrival will be a playmate for the brother and sister members of the family who have preceded him.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes

Howard Smith, in collaboration with Stanley Dunn, has created a new idea in border slides for casting on linotype machines. A thirty-pica twelve-point slide has been blocked in at either end to provide for the casting of a three-pica piece of



For those mid-afternoon 'jitters' try a "Marin-Dell Soother." Just pour eight ounces out of a bottle into a glass and sip slowly. It'll soothe your nerves and calm your disposition—and you'll like Marin-Dell's distinctive flavor.



one, two or three-point rule to line up with the twelve-point rule on the same slide. The border, as cast, will have three picas of one, two or three-points at each end of the slug, with the twenty-four picas of twelve-point in the middle of the slug. This form of slide is almost indispensable in ad work and magazine and other book work. Smith and Dunn have applied for patents.

Ernest Jehly is perhaps the movingest member of the chapel-rents a house for a few months and then makes another move. But he has cast all this jumping around into the discard from now on, henceforth and forevermore. Ernie has joined the swelling list of sensible ones who are buying their own homes. Home security and social security go hand in hand.

Vincent Lotti has taken out a traveler and moved to Napa. Being at the bottom of the board, Lotti hasn't fared well enough to warrant his staying here, hence the move.

Al Clark returned to the chapel last Thursday after a course of treatment at the Letterman Hospital. A dietary disturbance forced a heat rash to the surface, causing Al some inconvenience. The treatment and rest have put Al in good shape again.

The inclement weather of the past three months has certainly put a crimp in the retail business. However, with the coming of spring and Easter just around the corner, and the prospect of settling the threatened Guild dispute, we're fairly certain the wheels will start to speed up again and the various offices hum with activity.

Bill Byers, senior apprentice, jumps into his fifth year in April. But the office hasn't waited for the transfer to the fifth year class. Bill has already received his raise and, believe us, he's worth it.

We are glad to hear President Hollis is getting over his severe attack and will soon again be on his feet. Now, if we could prevail upon George to spend a month or so in the higher elevations it would put him right in the pink.

Perhaps you have noticed that oval-shaped metal disc, three and one-half inches long and three inches deep, attached to some 1938 auto license plates, advertising the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island. The disc reads: "I'll meet you at the Fair in 1939." The scenery shows the Golden Gate bridge, the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, and Treasure Island. The art work on the disc was done by a talented member of this chapel, Ted Lynn. There is a possibility you may soon be given one of these discs, as Ted is now negotiating with a major oil company for the purchase of three million discs to be given to their customers, for advertising purposes.

PRESSMEN WIN PLANT

The Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of Richmond, Va., has signed a union shop agreement with the L. H. Jenkins concern, edition book manufacturers in that city, and has sent out notices that the firm has been removed from the unfair list, where it was placed in October of last year.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The interests of printers and mailers are identical. The I. T. U. has something that mailers need—prestige. Only in the I. T. U. can you get such prestige and benefits. The immediate problem is that the I. T. U. retain jurisdiction over mailers and mailing. To continue that progressive policy vote "No" on question No. 5 in the April 6 referendum. Defeat attempts to cloud printer and mailer minds by diverting their attention from their mutual welfare to a field where no similar ones could possibly be derived—a mailers' international union. Much could be done to ease the economic burdens of members of M. T. D. U. unions by dissolving the mailer injunction. It seems that the supply of internationals in the printing trades has about reached the saturation point.

According to a statement issued by the president of the M. T. D. U., from 1917 to 1937 inclusive, a period of twenty-one years, mailers paid into the I. T. U. the sum of \$2,192,510.98 and withdrew \$846,131, leaving a surplus in the I. T. U. of \$1,346,131. Do printer members of the I. T. U. wish to lose a similar surplus, approximately, during the coming twenty-one years? If they do not, then they had better make sure to vote "No" on question No. 5. Doubtless the intent of the president of the M. T. D. U. in publishing those figures in a circular was to show that, in his opinion, mailers were throwing away money by paying dues to the I. T. U. The M. T. D. U. president was careful, however, not to include the amount of money mailers had paid into the M. T. D. U. the past twenty-one years and just what amounts they drew out in benefits and what surplus now remained in the M. T. D. U. He admits there are some fourteen mailer members in the Union Printers' Home, whose yearly cost to the I. T. U., he figures, runs around \$810 per member. All of which would still add quite a neat sum to the \$846,131 mailers drew out of the I. T. U. in twenty-one years. The M. T. D. U. president probably overlooked the fact that printer unions also pay more into the I. T. U. than they draw out. And the further fact that, if all unions drew out of the I. T. U. anything near the sums they paid into it, the I. T. U. would likely be in the hands of a receiver, or become a "paper" organization. And he also fails to state how it would or could be arranged for an organization in which mailers, even printers, could possibly obtain the same benefits for the dues they both pay into the I. T. U. Or, if members of a local union, or even a fraternal organization, drew out sums nearly equaling those paid into it, what, then, would likely happen to those organizations? And how much, if any, did the salaries, "services and other expenses" of M. T. D. U. officers and others contribute toward the "downward trend" of the M. T. D. U. financially? The history of the M. T. D. U. should serve as a lesson to working mailers to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts" in the form of a mailers' international union.

KING-RAMSAY-CONNER DEFENSE

Trial briefs in the appeal for a new trial for Earl King, Ernest G. Ramsay and Frank J. Conner, sentenced to San Quentin last year, are to be filed soon by their attorneys, Herbert Resner and John Ehlau, with the District Court of Appeals. Arguments on the appeal will be heard by the court in late April or May, and a decision by the three judges of the court is expected within ninety days thereafter.

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Medical Test Banned For Drivers of Trucks

By a vote of three to two, the Milwaukee (Wis.) County Civil Service Commission ordered that sixty-two county highway department truck drivers and tractor operators remain in their jobs without a threatened medical examination.

The controversy arose in connection with the question as to whether the men were legally entitled to civil service status. Although they had been operating motorized equipment, including rollers, large tractors and paving machines, for many years, and had been chosen for their ability to do that kind of work, they had been arbitrarily classified, it was charged, as common laborers.

Through the efforts of Herbert Nehring, business representative of Drivers and Helpers' Union No. 242, the pay of the sixty-two men had been increased from 65 cents to \$1.02 an hour. It was then that the plan was developed to force them to submit to medical examinations with the possibility of eliminating many of them from the county work and making room for political appointees.

I. E. Goldberg, attorney for the union, told the Civil Service Commission that the proposed medical examination was in violation of a provision in the 1937 law giving all the benefits of civil service status automatically to employees transferred from one classification to another. The statute, he pointed out, specifically provided that such employees need not undergo additional physical examination.

The union's argument finally prevailed, and the civil service status of the sixty-two truck drivers and tractor operators was recognized, although two out of the five members of the Civil Service Commission stuck out to the end for the unjust medical examination test of fitness for the jobs.

Traffic Deaths in California

Show Gratifying Decrease

There were ninety-nine fewer traffic deaths in California during the first two months of 1938 than during the corresponding period of 1937, Director Ray Ingels of the Department of Motor Vehicles has revealed in a report to Governor Frank F. Merriam.

The figures for this year show 220 deaths in January, 195 in February, while the January figure for last year was 305 and for February, 209.

Director Ingels said that the present intensive campaign for safe driving, both through enforcement and education, apparently was bringing the desired results. He pointed out that this reduction, if maintained during the year, would bring the California toll for 1938 under 2000. The toll for 1937 was 3139 fatalities.

Are Benefits to Be Paid to Men

Out of Work by Reason of Strike?

The State Unemployment Reserves Commission has been requested to determine the question of whether or not persons who are out of work because a strike is in progress in their establishment are eligible for benefits.

Three representatives of a Crockett union—T. L. Beddoes, T. H. Cotton and S. McPherson—in-

formed W. F. French, chief of the Unemployment Compensation Division, that the Richmond office of the department had questioned the claims of members of their union.

Cotton said his union members were not on strike, but that they were unable to work because a Crockett sugar concern had no work to offer.

The legal question involved, French pointed out, which must be decided through an appeal, is whether the department can pay benefits to persons who are out of work because of a strike, but who are not actually on strike.

Beddoes and Cotton said they would file appeals on their own cases as a test immediately. Decision on these cases will affect the remaining group.

BRIDGE JURISDICTIONAL QUESTION

Claims that the railway signal installation on the Bay Bridge comes under jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were advanced this week by Charles Foehn, union business agent. The signals are at present being installed by the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen. Plans were under way for a conference between officials of the two unions, bridge officials, and the company under whose contract the installations are being made.

Compensation Insurance

In a report by C. B. Day, manager of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, material gains are noted over the previous year.

The premium income for 1937 was the largest in its history, amounting to \$10,017,625.28, an increase of \$1,773,554.52 or 21.5 per cent over 1936. Approximately 45,000 employers patronize the Fund, or one-third of the insured payroll in the state.

The expenses for 1937 were 13.80 per cent of the premiums, a substantial reduction over the last five years. As a result the dividends returned to policyholders during 1937 amounted to \$2,284,968.20. This is the largest volume ever returned to policyholders, being in excess of 30 per cent of the premiums, and represents a direct saving to employers.

The financial position of the Fund is the best in its history. The Fund has admitted assets totaling \$15,812,202.48, which is an increase of \$2,320,527.84, and is the largest ever held by the Fund. The assets are represented principally by cash of \$744,976.80, United States Treasury notes of \$719,509, and bonds of \$13,374,998. Only those bonds which are legal for savings banks in California are purchased by the Fund.

The reserve set aside for future payments of compensation benefits to injured employees was increased during the year to \$9,500,245.90. This reserve is amply sufficient to pay all deferred benefits to injured workers and their dependents.

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Reorganization Bill Fought by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor has flatly declared its opposition to the bill pending before Congress for reorganization of government departments and agencies.

In a telegram to all senators, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked that the bill be recommitted for further study and declared that it was "highly objectionable" to labor because of its sweeping delegation of congressional power to the executive branch of the government.

Green's telegram said adequate hearings had not been given the bill, and urged a vote to recommit it for further study and declared:

"The reorganization bill now pending represents a broad and sweeping delegation of congressional authority to the executive branch of the government. That provision of the bill is highly objectionable to labor. Congress ought to retain all its constitutional authority in conformity with principles of democratic government. The said power ought to be broadened and extended but never curtailed or surrendered."

"I assure you labor is greatly alarmed over the serious implication involved in this legislation. I sincerely and earnestly appeal to you to vote to recommit the bill for further consideration, study and analysis."

Demand for the union label on merchandise is a factor in increasing wages.

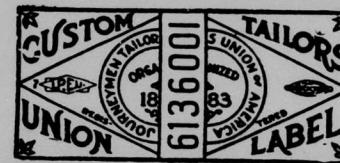


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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKet 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 25, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved with the correction that the application for placing on the unfair list the beauty shops located at 133 Geary street should not read, "the building," but only the said shops that are non-union.

Credentials—Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, Fred Hanson vice Frank Rogers; Photographers and Allied Crafts No. 22168, Kenneth Franks, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

At this time a motion was made, seconded and carried that final consideration of the report of the Committee on Picketing Rules be made a special order of business at 9 o'clock.

Communications—Filed: Building and Construction Trades Council, minutes and letter acknowledging receipt of Council's concurrence in their resolution indorsing the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission in regard to increases in salaries of city employees in the coming budget. Letter from City Attorney O'Toole, explaining his position with respect to the franchise situation of the Gas and Electric Company. From Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Congressmen Jerry Voorhies, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution advocating appropriation for flood control and stating it will have their aid. American Federation of Labor, stating the "Labor Parade Program" for this month has been shipped to this city. Packers and Preserve Workers, advertising their ball at California Hall April 23, 1938. From the mayor's office and the Public Utility Commission, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution dealing with the unification of street railways.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Letter from Secre-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.

Blue Danube Restaurant, 24 Ellis.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fordever Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Haas Bros. Candy Stores.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

Kurtzman Lamp and Shade Co., 1122 Howard.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

tary J. W. Buzzell of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, dealing with inroads of communism in upholsterers' local in that city.

Referred to Officers: Laid over to next meeting, request of San Francisco "News" to be given the floor for its representative to submit a substantial co-operative advertising and publicity program. U. S. Government Printing Office, stating Volume 1 of the Decisions of the National Labor Relations Board can be had for \$4 a copy, covering the period December 7, 1935, to July 1, 1936.

Referred to Executive Committee: Strike sanction requested by American Federation of Actors against the Kit Kat Club, 54 Mason street. Resolution of Nurses' Union No. 19923, providing for the setting up of a joint negotiating committee for the benefit of nurses to be employed at the 1939 Exposition at Treasure Island and before the Fair opens.

Referred to Organizing Committee: From President Green of the A. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of letter regarding welders chartered by the Machinists' International, and stating he requires more information on the subject. Similar acknowledgement from Boilermakers' International, and stating they will co-operate in adjusting the complaint regarding welders.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Newspaper Vendors' Union, presenting resolution opposing State Board of Social Welfare for its publication of a resolution in Bulletin No. 64, stated to conflict with Section 3047 of the Blind Aid Law. Also application for a hearing by committee on the federal legislation providing credit loan for wage earners.

Referred to Union Label Section: Letter from A. F. of L. advising all organized labor that the use of the union label of the Lithographers' International is disapproved and that the Allied Printing Trades label is the only recognized label to be used in connection with every form and character of plate-making and printing, including offset plate making and offset printing. Letter from Central Labor Council of Stockton, stating they have sanctioned a strike at the Fraser Furnace Plant, and requesting organized labor's support of Stove Mounters No. 69 in having this firm adopt a fair wage scale for its members. Printing Pressmen of Richmond, Va., advising that L. H. Jenkins, Inc., of that city is now fair to all organized labor in that city.

Regulation of Picketing—At 9 p. m., in conformity with the motion made in the early part of the session, final action on the picketing regulations was taken up. Motion was made to adopt the report as amended. A point of order was raised that the recommendations had been considered seriatim and therefore were already adopted. Point of order was sustained. After much discussion and debate, in which the delegates evinced a desire to clear the entire matter of the picketing regulations off the calendar, it was pointed out by the chair that the last section of the report, having to do with jurisdictional disputes, had been laid on the table at a previous session, and that if it was the desire of the delegates to discuss and act on this section they could either make a new motion to adopt this section or move to take it from the table—either of which would be entertained by the chair. A motion was made and seconded that the matter be taken from the table; motion carried, following which a motion was made to adopt the recommendation as made; seconded. An amendment was offered by Secretary O'Connell that that part of the report having to do with a committee of the Labor Council meeting with a committee from the C. I. O. be stricken; motion was seconded. After a lengthy debate, during which the chair allowed the speakers some latitude because of the nature of the subject, motion was made for the previous question; motion carried. A vote was then taken on the

amendment. Amendment carried by a large majority. Vote was then taken on adoption of the recommendation as amended; vote carried. Thereupon a motion was made and seconded that the secretary have the report as amended printed and that copies thereof be transmitted to each affiliated union. The Council then resumed its regular order of business.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy of Production Machine Operators with the General Controls Company, 1370 Harrison street, the union unavoidably before investigation by the officers was forced to take action and the committee approved the action taken by the union; matter since reported to have been settled. Agreement for submission to Buckingham & Hecht by the Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216 was amended in some particulars and approved subject to the endorsement of the International Union. Controversy of Culinary Workers with the Blue Danube, 24 Ellis street, was discussed at length, and on account of failure of the owner and manager to comply with the scale of wages and conditions of the crafts employed, committee recommends that the request of the unions to place the restaurant on the "We Don't Patronize List" be granted. Controversy of Steel Dye and Copper Plate Engravers No. 424 with the firm of Don Hall, 543 Clay street, was heard and held in abeyance, awaiting efforts at adjustment. Controversy between the Photographers and Allied Crafts and the Association of Employing Photographers was heard, both sides being represented; the matter was referred to the officers for the purpose of arriving at a speedier conduct of negotiations between the parties. The unions involved in the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. in the cleaning and dyeing industry were represented so far as the A. F. of L. is affected and decided to engage in a joint effort to sign up all employers to employ A. F. of L. men and observe their wage scales and conditions; this decision was arrived at by Cleaning House Workers, Cleaning and Laundry Drivers and Operating Engineers. Agreements of Operating Engineers with dairy products and cold storage houses were approved. After hearing the complaints of Dairy and Creamery Employees with unfair milk producers in Santa Clara, Sunnyvale and Mountain View section, committee recommends giving the union strike sanction. At the request of Automotive Parts Clerks' Union No. 1026, committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to place the Marwood Limited Company of 367 Ninth street on the "We Don't Patronize List." Complaint of American Federation of Actors against the 365 Market Street Club was referred to the officers for assistance in securing compliance with the union scale. The controversy of the Pharmacists with the pharmacy in the Ferry Building was referred to the officers for endeavor at adjustment.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee recommends that State Utility and Laborers' Union No. 1226, chartered by the Northern California District Council of Hod Carriers, Construction and General Laborers, with one delegate, Peter Maxwell, be admitted into affiliation with the Council.

New Business—Motion was made by Miss Dorothy Smith of Hairdressers-Beauticians No. 148-A to place beauty shops at 133 Geary street on the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Receipts, \$444.00; expenditures, \$2560.33.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL Secretary.

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours

Union Clerks

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

Cannery Workers

Fruit and vegetable cannery workers of northern and central California carrying books in A. F. of L. unions were urged in a statement issued this week by Charles W. Real, president of the National Council of Agricultural Workers, to present themselves promptly for registration for employment for the coming season.

"Officers of all cannery workers' unions are being made responsible for seeing that A. F. of L. book members are registered to obtain the first employment available, inasmuch as the A. F. of L., through the California State Federation of Labor, is recognized as the bargaining agency for these workers," Real said.

At the same time it was announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, that the California Processors and Growers' Association, representing the canners, has agreed to the seniority plan tentatively agreed to at the last meeting for negotiation for a 1938 contract for the cannery workers.

The plan provides for a single seniority list, with three brackets. The first bracket will be for permanent employees, the second for seasonal employees resident in the various communities by canneries, and the third for non-resident seasonal employees, which includes the migratory and out-of-state classification.

It was explained that all vacancies in the first bracket will be filled from those in the second bracket in order of seniority.

Negotiations for the 1938 agreement will be resumed shortly, Vandeleur said.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

For positions in the state civil service the Personnel Board has scheduled examinations for the following: Clinical laboratory technician (men and women), \$140 a month, ages 21 to 50; inspector of economic poisons and fertilizers (men only), \$150, ages 21 to 50; teacher of physical education, in institution for feeble-minded (women only), \$130, ages 23 to 45; dietitian (women only), \$150, ages 23 to 50; blacksmith foreman, \$200, ages 21 to 50. Applications for three first-mentioned positions must be filed by tomorrow (Saturday), and for the last-named by April 9. Complete information and application blanks can be had from the Board's office in this city.

MILK DRIVERS AND "HOT MILK"

A 1400-gallon consignment of "hot milk" convoyed here from Santa Clara by forty automobiles filled with farmers was returned to a San Jose cheese factory this week. Delivery was refused by the Borden Milk Company here after the Milk Drivers' Union advised the company the drivers do not consider themselves under obligation to deliver "unfair" products.

UNION EMPLOYMENT GAIN

Trade unions report to the American Federation of Labor an employment gain in late January and early February for the first time in seven months. The gain was estimated to be six-tenths of 1 per cent based on preliminary reports from unions in twenty-four cities. Unemployment during January was estimated at 10,973,395.

"PINOCCHIO" WILL CONTINUE

The San Francisco Federal Theater Project is inaugurating a new policy of devoting Saturday afternoons to special plays for children. With the co-operation of various school boards in the Bay area the play "Pinocchio" has been presented on Saturdays for some weeks. Its success has been such that it will be retained throughout April. Each Saturday afternoon every seat in the house is occupied by children and their parents. Through school principals arrangements have been completed whereby school children may obtain special

rate tickets for the children's matinees of "Pinocchio." "Pinocchio" employs a cast of sixty-five adult professional actors and has special music, scenery, lighting effects and colorful and fantastic costuming. All school children's special tickets are good for any performance during the run of "Pinocchio."

LOYALIST SPAIN AT WAR

Spain in war-time struggling to repel foreign fascist invaders is graphically depicted in an elaborate eight-day exposition opening Saturday in Polk Hall of the Civic Auditorium. The exhibit, titled "Loyalist Spain at War," is sponsored by ten local organizations and consists of war trophies, charts, photographs, battlefield souvenirs, flags captured in battle, panels and various other interesting documents. Leo Dalby, world-famed journalist and representative of the Spanish Catalonia government, is here in charge of the exhibit and will appear as one of the many noted speakers scheduled to address the visitors. Herbert Biberman, motion picture director and foremost foe of nazism, will also appear as one of the speakers.

'Golden Boy' at Curran

The story of "Golden Boy," which opens at the Curran Theater in San Francisco on Monday evening, April 4, is not so much the story of a prize-fighter as the picture of a great fight in which we are all involved, whatever our profession or craft.

Clifford Odets, in penning his new theatrical masterpiece, has shown that the "Golden Boy" of this allegory is fighting for a place in the world as an individual. What he wants is to free his ego from the scorn that attaches to "nobodies" in a society in which every activity is viewed in the light of competition.

Francis Lederer, in bringing this characterization to the Curran stage, is attacking an entirely new characterization. Heretofore Lederer has portrayed roles in which drawing room sequences have played a big part.

In support to Francis Lederer, the distinguished cast in "Golden Boy" includes Louis Calhern, veteran of many Broadway hits, as Tom Moody, the fight manager; Betty Furness, Ben Welden, Joseph Greenwald, Sammy White and Phil Tread. Direction is by Stella Adler.

A Pioneer Printer

Luke Alvord, 70-year-old night linotype operator with the "Call-Bulletin" here, started to learn the linotype in 1894, with the Oakland "Enquirer." The linotype in those days was not popular with printers, as many feared it would put them out of work. Mr. Alvord, however, was a youth of ambition and foresight and insisted on being given a chance to learn to operate.

He became acquainted with F. C. Van Schaick, who later was made manager of the San Francisco agency of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. For a while the two worked together in the H. S. Crocker plant.

The veteran operator is a charter member of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36, and at the golden jubilee celebration of that union, June 28, 1936, was presented with a gold makeup rule.—"Linotype News."

POLITICAL LEAGUE PROCEEDINGS

Headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor announce that the printed proceedings of the conference of the A. F. of L. Political League of California, which was held in Santa Barbara on March 20, will be in the mail this week. The issue of the Federation's "Quarterly Bulletin," containing the minutes of the executive council's session in the same city, will also be forwarded.

Labor Board Takes Jurisdiction

Over Agricultural Co-operatives

The National Labor Relations Board has extended its jurisdiction to agricultural co-operatives, issuing a cease and desist order against the North Whittier Heights Citrus Association, Puente, Calif.

It directed the North Whittier group, a co-operative association of 200 citrus fruit growers, to reinstate with back pay twenty-seven packing house workers; to refrain from spying on union meetings, and to cease interfering with the rights of employees to organize for collective bargaining.

Board action was based upon evidence that the association had attempted to discourage membership of its employees in the Citrus Packing House Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

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After April First...

State of California Income Tax Examiner will be assigned to

**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA, N. A.
MISSION BRANCH
SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE**

to assist Mission residents in filing their 1937 Income Tax Returns.

Big Tobacco Company At Label Exhibition

One of the first unionized manufacturers to register for space in the American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Cincinnati from May 16 to 21, was the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation of Louisville, Ky., which has taken two booth spaces. The corporation manufactures Kool, Raleigh, Viceroy, Wings and Avalon cigarettes.

Brown & Williamson recently put on a big radio party in Louisville, with Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra in a program promoting Kool and Raleigh cigarettes. The program was broadcast from the Louisville Armory over some fifty stations and 6000 or 7000 persons were in attendance.

Bakers to Exhibit

A prominent feature of the union label exhibition will be an operating bakery manned by members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Bread, pastries and other bakery products will be made as in union bakeries throughout the nation.

The Bakers' exhibit will be one of many interesting and instructive demonstrations to be given by international and national unions at Music Hall.

Incidents Show Unfamiliarity With Unemployment Regulations

Not every unemployment compensation claimant wants his check!

Officials of the State Department of Employment, in reading thousands of letters inquiring the status of claims, have found many in which the claimant says he's not entitled to benefits.

One Stockton man walked into the office in that city and laid down three checks on the counter.

"The government sent me these," he said, "and I've found out I'm not entitled to them because I had earnings during the weeks they cover."

A San Francisco man returned a check for \$15 to the department office in Sacramento, with the statement that he was not expecting anything because he had returned to work.

Claimants for the most part, according to reports from the department's sixty-two offices, are submitting accurate statements of their earnings during compensable weeks, and the earnings are deducted from the total amount of their benefit checks.

In another instance the department was requested to send a duplicate check. A Fresno man's wife tossed a check in the fire while he was shaving. The check was rescued before entirely burned, but the bank refused to cash it as the corner carrying the signature had been burned off. In such instances a duplicate is mailed when the damaged check is returned.

Grant Wage Increases

The Postal Telegraph Company announced from New York wage increases for 15,000 employees throughout the nation, effective April 1, with the major share of a \$600,000 annual pay boost going to those making \$75 a month or less.

R. A. Gantt, operating vice-president, fixed the scale of increases at \$4 a month to those getting under \$75, \$3 a month to those getting between \$75 and \$100, and \$2 a month to those getting between \$100 and \$160.

HERMAN'S HATS
UNION MADE
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

Four New Nazi Papers Planned For Scattered American Cities

James Wheeler-Hill, spokesman for the Amerika-Deutscher Volkesbund, the leading pro-Nazi organization in the United States, announced that the A. V. Publishing Company, which already publishes four weekly newspapers to carry on propaganda for the subversive principles of Hitler's dictatorship as applied in Germany, is planning to establish four more papers of this un-American type in different sections of the country.

The Volkesbund now publishes Hitler papers in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Los Angeles. The new weeklies would be published in Boston, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis and Seattle.

Bronze Medal to Be Awarded to Winner of Flower Box Contest

Who has the most beautiful window flower box in San Francisco?

Maybe you have. If so, there's a handsome bronze medal—designed by Mrs. Theodore Stebbins, nee Mary Emma Flood—waiting for you. And if you win it you will receive it at a presentation ceremony in the Fairmont Hotel.

Those who wish to enter the contest will please mail their names and addresses to the Contest Department, San Francisco Garden Club, Fairmont Hotel," Supervisor Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, Citizens' "City Beautiful" Committee chairman, has announced.

This week is "City Beautiful Window Flower Box Week," so you might even yet install a beautiful window box, plant your flowering plants-in-bloom—and win!

Murphy Gets Portrait

An oil painting of himself was presented to Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy at a reception Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCann, 601 Forty-second avenue, at which the sheriff and gubernatorial candidate was guest of honor.

The painting, from the brush of the famous artist, Irving Sinclair, was presented to Murphy by State Senator Thomas Maloney.

Acknowledging the gift of Maurice, Daniel and Edward Lynch, who commissioned Sinclair to paint the portrait, the sheriff said it would hang in his home.

Guests at the reception included Mayor Rossi, City Engineer Casey and Mrs. Casey, Chief Administrative Officer Cleary and Mrs. Cleary, Judge Hugh Smith, John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy, Deputy Sheriff William Hollingbery and Mrs. Hollingbery, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Williamson, Major, and Mrs. Blair Tudor, Mrs. Mary Lynch, Michael Lawley, Mr. and Mrs. John Lynch, George Lynch, Assemblyman McMurray, Supervisors Mead and McSheehy and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Merritt.

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Dan F. McLaughlin -	President
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Short Strike Ended on P. G. & E. Construction

A strike of some 200 building trades mechanics, which for three days tied up the \$5,000,000 modernization program on the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's plant at the foot of Grove street, Oakland, ended by agreement on Monday last.

The mechanics, members of American Federation of Labor unions, walked out in protest against non-union workers employed on the project.

Investigation disclosed that the men complained of were company employees, members of the C. I. O. United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union.

At a conference attended by representatives of both unions P. M. Downing, general manager of the company, pointed out that company men must be employed on electrical installations; that A. F. L. men will be employed for all building trades work. On that basis the strike was called off.

Maxwell Returns From Chicago After Hurried Official Visit

Milton S. Maxwell, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of America, returned early this week from a three-day meeting of the international executive board in Chicago.

Maxwell, who is also president of the Western Federation of Butchers, reports conditions in the international better than for several years, with practically every large community in the country 100 per cent organized.

LABOR BOARD ORDERS ELECTION

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election among employees of the Simmons Bed Company in San Francisco to determine collective bargaining representatives. Workers in the local bed, spring and mattress factory will choose between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, a C. I. O. affiliate, and the A. F. of L. United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Health Plan in Court

Challenges to the legality of San Francisco's new health service system for municipal employees, which have thus far rendered the system inoperative, will be aired before the State Supreme Court on April 7.

The high court has granted an alternative writ of mandamus to the Health Service Board, administrator of the system, and made it returnable on the date named. At that time Controller Boyd must appear and show cause why he has halted operation of the system by refusing to deposit moneys deducted from employees' salaries with City Treasurer Matheson.

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